

Survey of the World's News

REORGANIZATION of the battleship fleet with the building up of two powerful reserve fleets for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be made effective by Secretary Meyer before the end of the year. The program already mapped out brings the main fleet up to twenty of the most powerful battleships in the navy, besides the new Wyoming, which will be the flagship by Jan. 1, 1913. The Atlantic reserve fleet will consist of nineteen ships, of which fourteen are to be battleships or armored cruisers. The Pacific fleet by the beginning of next year will represent a fighting force better able to defend the Pacific coast than any which has been there since the battleship fleet stopped on its cruise around the world. There will be ready for service on the Pacific fourteen cruisers, besides the battleship Oregon. The Pacific fleet will comprise the armored cruisers California, South Dakota, Maryland and Colorado, and the reserve fleet will be made up of the Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the Oregon and the cruisers Milwaukee, Charleston, St. Louis, New Orleans, Raleigh, Cleveland, Chattanooga and Galveston, the torpedo boats Fox and Davis, the tug Fortune and the submarines A 3 and A 5.

The Atlantic reserve fleet on Jan. 1 next will be made up of the battleships Ohio (flagship), Maine, Illinois, Alabama, Wisconsin, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, the armored cruisers Washington, Tennessee, Montana and North Carolina, the cruisers Brooklyn, Columbia and Minneapolis and the scouts Birmingham and Chester. The Atlantic battleship fleet at the beginning of next year will have the Wyoming as detached flagship, with New York its home yard. Each of the four divisions will consist of five battleships, so that four can always be ready for service while the fifth is undergoing repairs. The fleet will comprise the Florida, Utah, Delaware, North Dakota, Michigan, Louisiana, Vermont, Kansas, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Georgia, Virginia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Minnesota, Missouri, Idaho and Mississippi.

LEAVING PEKING BY AERO

Plans for an aeroplane race from Peking to Paris, suggested by a Paris journal, which offers \$250,000 in prizes for the proposed event, have assumed definite form. The first point to settle was the season of the year when the rain and wind would least interfere with the competitors. Meteorological reports from Russia and Siberia show that in September the rainy season is over and the average rate of the wind is not too great. Therefore the start may be made in September next.

IMPORTED LUXURIES

Luxuries imported into the United States during the fiscal year which ended last month exceeded \$200,000,000 in value. Under this term "luxuries" are included such articles as diamonds, art works, furs and embroideries, champagne and other wines, tobacco and manufactures thereof, ostrich feathers, artificial flowers, toys, perfumery and cosmetics, jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver.

In many of these articles, especially the more important ones, the imports of the fiscal year 1912 will exceed in value those of any earlier year. Art works, for example, show for the nine months ending with March a total exceeding by 50 per cent the highest record of any earlier year and will approximate \$40,000,000 in value for the full fiscal year as against \$22,500,000 in 1911 and \$21,000,000 in 1910. Diamonds also will show a large total for the fiscal year 1912.

PROUD OF PHILIPPINES

That the Philippines are doing nicely, thank you, is the assurance of Governor General W. Cameron Forbes, who recently visited the United States. He says that these possessions of Un-

development in commerce and education. The schools now have some 600,000 pupils.

Governor Forbes, who is forty-two years old, a native of Massachusetts and a grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the famous poet, became governor general in November, 1909. He had been a member of the Philippines commission from 1904 to 1908 and for a time was vice governor of the islands.

SUGAR TRUST SUIT

Since the United States government filed its suit seeking to dissolve the American Sugar Refining company Nov. 28, 1910, the public has taken considerable interest in the various results.



Wilson B. Brice, Named to Hear the Case Against Sugar Corporation.

ing moves. With the appointment of Wilson B. Brice by the circuit court of appeals to conduct hearings in the government's suit in equity matters were brought to a head. However, it was realized that the case would require much time—perhaps six months—before being finally concluded. The calculation was based on the fact that the government lawyers were allowed sixty days to work out their side of the case, while the defendants, forty-five in number, have 105 days in which to make answer to the government's final presentation.

TO CROCKER LAND IN 1913

The Crocker Land expedition, which was to have gone northward this summer under the leadership of George Borup and Dr. E. MacMillan, has been postponed until next year because of Mr. Borup's death and the impracticability of finding a satisfactory substitute for him in a short time. It has been decided to make the expedition a memorial to George Borup, who was so keenly interested in it. Mr. MacMillan's connection with the enterprise continues as heretofore, and he is utilizing the intervening time for the purpose of making additional preparations for the scientific work.

POSTAL AIRSHIPS

Colorado and New Mexico are to be the first two states of the Union where the possibilities and practicability of aeroplanes as substitutes for the burro, the pack horse, the backboard and the stage for carrying mails are to be demonstrated. Airships are to carry the precious letters and packages to inaccessible canyon resorts and villages.

The plan is approved by the government postal officers, and several of the clerks of the Denver postoffice have been looking into the matter of enlisting in the volunteer corps of aviation students to carry the mails. The Grand Canyon of Colorado and New Mexico is favored by the postal officers.

Postmaster General Hitchcock experimented with aeroplanes in the east a year ago, and in ten days 40,000 pieces of mail were carried successfully.

BEEFRIENDING NATURE

Switzerland is the first European country to follow the example of the United States in instituting a national reservation where wild beasts and birds and flowers may be preserved. In the new Swiss parks Alpine trees and flowers will be safe from tourist raids and the chamois may browse far from hotels and funicular mountain railroads. The Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences worked on the scheme for years.

THE NEW WOMAN

Women suffragists of Wyoming are in high feather. What with being the first state in the Union to let women vote and then to have a woman mayor, 'tis no wonder that they feel elated! The woman mayor is Mrs. Susie Wissler, who is chief executive of Dayton, an incorporated village with 300 inhabitants, located in Sheridan county. Mrs. Wissler was elected on an independent ticket, defeating the two mere men put up by the Democrats and Republicans. P. S.—Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Colorado is causing politicians much concern. Owing to the death of Senator Hughes and the expiration of the term of Senator Guggenheim, the state has two senators to elect, and there will be a primary next September. Many men and women are urging Mrs. Decker to stand for this nomination.

EVERYBODY SHOULD BUY AT HOME FOR TOWN TO PROSPER

Helpful Principles of Reciprocity Ignored by Many Tradesmen—Argument Worth Considering.

An earnest plea for reciprocity in trade is made in an editorial article printed in the Agricultural Southwest.

The points made are well worth the attention of the men deficient in public spirit who spend their money away from home without taking the trouble to ascertain whether or not the local merchants can serve them as well as those of the outside cities. The article reads:

"Grocers in small towns expect that the good farmers of the community shall trade at home rather than at the catalogue houses in the large far-away city. The farmers, too, think that it is hardly right for the merchants to send to some commission house in a large city for their supply of potatoes."

"Both are right. Yet we find farmers buying from mail-order houses and merchants often buying from distant places products of the farm that might better be brought at home. Not alone this, but how many engaged in the grocery trade overlook the importance of buying furniture, clothing, jewelry and other things from their brother merchants at home? How many in the furniture and hardware business buy groceries from some distant house? How many of them buy their clothing from other than home stores?"

"At an implement dealers' convention in one of the western states the catalogue house competition was being considered. One of the delegates was strong in condemnation of those who bought implements from the mail-order houses. He happened to throw his fur lined overcoat over the back of a chair, and plain to be seen was the label of one of the noted catalogue houses of Chicago. Still he had the audacity to appear in a state convention and criticize the farmers who bought farm implements from the same concern from which he had purchased his overcoat instead of buying it from his home store. Thus we find the helpful principles of reciprocity ignored by many inconsistent tradesmen."

Wise Old Owl.

A wise old, fat old owl once sat
High in a chestnut tree.
He saw no one; he spoke to none.
A shrewd old owl was he.

A black old crow, the owl's worst foe,
Made much noise overhead.
A hunter heard this foolish bird—
And now the old crow's dead.

'Tis best, you see, to quiet be—
No noise, no boast, no caw.
One owl alive beats any five
Dead crows you ever saw.

—Puck.

Have No Number 13.

Quite a number of London streets, mostly in the suburbs, have no No. 13 at all, the difficulty being got over in many cases by the subterfuge of 12a. That is the case with Park Lane, where 12a is occupied by Herbert Barker, the celebrated bonesetter. The most famous street without a 13 is the Strand, but that is perhaps more by accident than design, for building operations have made havoc of the original numeration.—Argonaut.

Japan Bars Lurid Melodrama.
Japan's theaters are ordered to give expression of the ideals of the people and give up blood and thunder reproductions.

The Sunday School Lesson

SENIOR BEREAN, INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Golden Text.—This is the condemnation: that light is come into the world and men loved darkness rather than light because their deeds were evil.—John III, 19.

Verses 20, 21.—Intense zeal.

Jesus was now at the height of his popularity. His preaching tour through the towns and villages of Galilee had been remarkably successful. Wherever he went he saw physical distress and spiritual anxiety, so that his compassionate heart was stirred. The selection of the twelve apostles was another important event. Not long after this serious business Jesus returned to Capernaum and went directly to Simon's house. The news of his return was speedily circulated. "The multitude cometh together again." They did not delay their demonstrations, but promptly assembled in and around Peter's house. Compare chapters I, 32; II, 2. . . . His popularity had roused the antagonism of the rulers, and they were already planning his destruction (verse 6). "His friends," these were doubtless his relatives from Nazareth, to whom reference is made later in the chapter. They had become alarmed when they heard of his encounters with the rulers. "To lay hold on him." It was their intention to seize him and probably take him back to Nazareth. . . .

Verses 22-30.—Moral inconsistency. The brief period which Jesus had spent in Jerusalem at the beginning of his ministry had given the rulers much occasion for offense. They were determined to get rid of him in some way. His work in Galilee roused the suspicions of these leaders, and they sent down some of their representatives from Jerusalem to watch Jesus and see what charges might be preferred against him. . . . But the scribes which came down from Jerusalem endeavored to explain away the cures by declaring that he was in league with "Beelzebub." This was

Culled Fresh From the Farm

Well Pruned and Well Cultivated

MAKING A NEW ORCHARD FROM ONE THAT IS WORN OUT

Plowing Land With Care, Pruning Off Dead Wood and Use of Cover Crops Recommended.

If the farm orchard is in sod, which is generally the case with old general farm orchards, one of the first things to do in order to rejuvenate it is to plow the land and allow the sunlight, air and rain to penetrate and put new life into the soil. The plowing should preferably be done in the fall, which will allow the sod to decay sufficiently to be available for use by the tree the following spring. Land should not be plowed to too great a depth, as there is danger of injuring too many roots. Four inches is about the best average depth.

Before the growing season each tree should be gone over carefully and all of the dead and diseased limbs removed, the tall branches cut back, and the tops should be thinned out in such a way that sunlight may be readily admitted to all parts of the tree. This will also have a tendency to increase the size of the fruit. Care should be exercised in cutting off branches to make a clean, smooth wound close to the trunk or branch. This will give the tree an opportunity to heal over the wound before decay sets in, or at least will not offer an opportunity for water to remain standing and for decay to set in at this point. It is a good plan to cover large wounds with a coat of lead paint, which has been added some lampblack. The lampblack renders the paint less conspicuous.

One of the best fertilizers for orchards, especially for renovating an old orchard, is stable manure. Spread the manure over the land at the rate of twelve to twenty loads per acre. This may be done during the winter months on land that does not wash, or the manure may be applied in the spring, when it should be harrowed in to prevent its drying out and interfering with later cultivations.

If barnyard manure is not available chemicals may be used. Apply to each tree five pounds of nitrate of soda, fifteen pounds of tankage, twenty pounds of basic slag and ten pounds of sulphate of potash.

The second year apply half of this amount. Clean culture should be given the orchard until the middle of July or first of August. The spring tooth or smoothing harrow should be run over the ground every two weeks.

Grooming Cows Pays.

It is the little extra strokes that count in dairymaking as in all kinds of farm work. It did not once seem important to groom cows as carefully as we did horses. For that reason many cows were foul in the extreme winter. Now we know that every time we carefully groom a cow we make her healthier.—American Cultivator.

Money Value of Bees.

If the farmer beekeeper got nothing but honey from the bees it would still pay largely to keep them on the place, but furnishing sweets for the table is the very least of the good they do, for in the matter of pollination of fruit blossoms the actual money benefit the bees are to their keeper is tenfold the honey value.—Farm and Ranch.

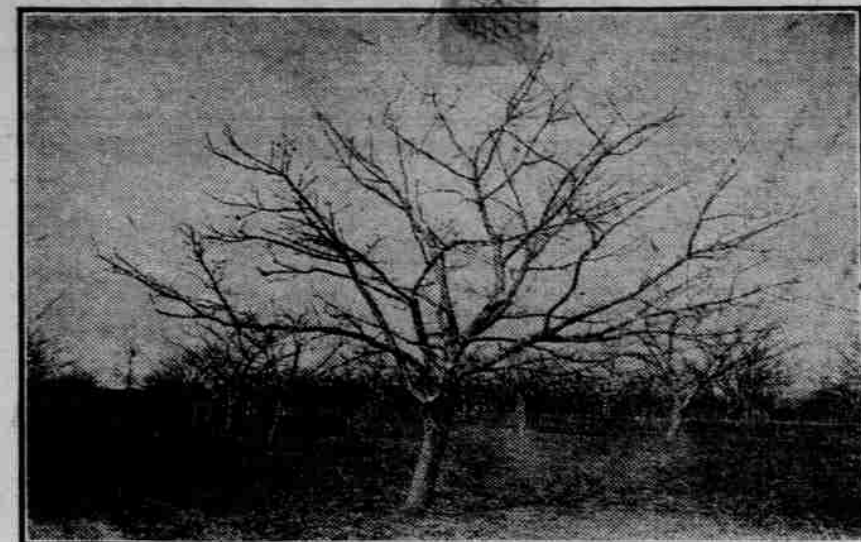


Photo by New Hampshire agricultural experiment station.

CORN FOR ENSILAGE.

Best Variety Is One That Will Give Largest Yield of Mature Grain.

It takes only the experience of one season to demonstrate to any man that green, immature corn is not good material with which to fill a silo. Good ensilage is sweet and not sour, and as the former can only be produced from a crop that has well nigh approached maturity it follows naturally that the best variety of corn to plant when it is the intention to put the crop in the silo is one that will give a large yield of mature corn. There is even little if any advantage in planting the corn thick. In those localities where the best corn is grown by the listing process the crop intended for ensilage should be listed, and likewise where the checking system gives the best results in corn yield that plan should be followed where the crop is intended for the silo. In some cases the plan of planting a few acres of corn late in the season for use in filling the silo after it has settled is to be commended. Where thirty, forty or fifty foot silos are used the ensilage will settle after filling sufficiently to leave space for twenty or thirty tons more, and if a silo filling outfit can be obtained the second time it will generally pay to utilize all the available space. No man ever regretted having a few feet of ensilage in his silo to use until the grass attained its normal feeding value.—Iowa Homestead.

Aiding the Runaways

By GEORGE S. CRAFT

It was a pleasant spring afternoon. Lena was to drive with me in my side bar wagon, and as I didn't care to leave my blooded mare tied to a hitching post while waiting for her I sat holding the reins. My proposition for Lena's hand had not found favor with her father, and I was meditating another proposition to Lena exclusively, which was nothing more or less than an elopement. Suddenly around the corner came a couple that seemed to be in a terrific haste. The man was a gentlemanlike young fellow, and the girl was as pretty as a peach. She hung on to his arm to enable her to keep pace with him, while he hung on to a suit case. He cast a covetous glance at my rig, hesitated, started on, stopped and said: "See here, my friend! Would you mind helping a pair of runaways to the station?"

"Elopement?"
"That's it."
"Disagreeable old father with no feeling, sense or reason?"
"You bet!"

"Desperate case of love"—I was sitting my own case, and, being convinced that his was but a repetition of it, I stood up in the wagon, the two hopped in, and I sat down wedged in between them. Then I turned my horse's nose in the opposite direction and started down the street. My man passenger looked back. "There he is now," he said. "Can't you move on?"

An old gentleman had just turned the corner and was running after us as fast as his legs could carry him. Fortunately for him a cab was driving lazily by. He stopped it, had a few hasty words with the driver, pointing to us, and jumped in. "What'll you do while you're waiting for a train?" I asked the man beside me.

"There's one leaves at 3:14. It's just 3:07 now," looking at his watch. "We planned our flight accordingly. We've got just seven minutes to catch it."

"We can do it all right."

"Oh, please do!" pleaded the girl, trembling. "If papa catches us he'll kill Frank and shut me up."

"I'll do my best," I said, giving my mettlesome mare a light touch with the whip that sent her off on a three minute trot. "I'm in the same box myself."

We made about a mile dodging vehicles and exciting the wonder of people we passed, but without any very serious mishap. My eloping friends were constantly looking back and reporting the situation.

"Oh, heavens, he's gaining!" the girl would cry.

"No, no, sweetheart; he's losing," replied her lover encouragingly.

"Can't you go any faster?" the girl asked me.

"I'm driving now at double the pace allowed by law," I replied.

I had no sooner spoken than I saw a policeman making a dive for the middle of the street to head me off. I turned aside quickly and passed him. He ran after me, brandishing his club and putting his hand ominously to his hip, but my sympathies were absorbed in the lovers, and I only hastened the pace.

"What luck!" suddenly exclaimed the lover, whose eyes were continually turned to the rear.

"Well?" I asked.

"The cop is stopping the cab. There, it's come to a stand. There's a war of words. The cop is getting into the cab."

This delay made a considerable gap between pursued and pursuer. Nor was it likely to be diminished. The policeman was a ponderous man, and the cab horse was getting winded.

"What's the time?" I asked.

"Seven thirteen," replied the lover, with a snap of his watch case.

The station was in sight, a trifle over a quarter of a mile away. I made my mare do her best, though we were driving over cobblestones, and in less than the minute dashed up to the station door. My friends jumped out and, not stopping to thank me, dashed inside. In about ten seconds the train pulled out, and on the platform of the rear car were the couple waving to me. Just as they were lost to sight the cab drove up, and the policeman and the old gentleman got out. The policeman's face was very red.

"O'll teach ye to defy the law!" he shouted.

"There's no law against helping eloping lovers," I replied coolly.

"Eloping lovers?" cried the old gentleman. "Did they play that game on you? The fellow is my valet, and the girl is my wife's maid. They've got the family jewels in the suit case."

"For heaven's sake!" I gasped.

"Ye come wild me," said the policeman. "O'll take ye where ye'll have a chance to reply to a charge o' aidin' them that's committin' grand larceny."

And, jumping into my wagon, he drove me to the police station, while the old gentleman followed in the cab.

Well, I had some difficulty in keeping out of jail and only did so by furnishing bail. The event injured me very much and furnished such a weapon in the hands of my enemy, Lena's father, that the poor girl came very near going back on me entirely. I only won her after a two years' struggle. When we were married it was in church in the regular way.

The thieves had disguised with them and, though telegrams were sent to stop them, escaped.



W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General, Who Tells of Islands' Progress.

die Sam are really "strictly self supporting," in spite of the general opinion to the contrary. It has been unnecessary, the governor general says, for the United States treasury to appropriate a dollar for any civil purpose in the islands for ten years, and from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 has remained each year after current expenses were met. The governor general is particularly proud of the de-